

The Weekly Louisianaian

REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES.

JOURNAL OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

VOLUME 3.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1874.

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HENRY A. CORBIN, Publisher.

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1874.

All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to H. A. CORBIN, Business Manager, New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

Col. W. B. BARKER, is a special agent, and is authorized to solicit subscriptions and receive payment of bills of our Louisianaian.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Presidents of all the Republican Clubs in the city are respectfully requested to send to this office, the time and place of meeting of their respective clubs. We desire to have a Club Directory in our columns.

NOTICE.

All parties not receiving the LOUISIANIAN, are notified that the delivery of same will be discontinued, if not paid for by the first of May next.

CLUB DIRECTORY.

FIRST WARD CENTRAL CLUB.—Corner Malpomeno and White streets. Meets every Monday, at 7 o'clock. J. C. Miller, Pres.; George O. Norcross, Secretary.

SECOND WARD CENTRAL CLUB.—Godeaux Hall, between Baronne and Carondelet. G. F. Glendon, President; A. Priot, Secretary.

THIRD WARD CENTRAL CLUB.—Clay Hall, Perdido street, meets every Saturday evening. O. F. Ladd, President; John Polium, Secretary.

FOURTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB.—Corner of Conti and Tremé streets, meets every Monday evening. Robert Malouin, Pres.; Chas. P. Vigors, Secretary.

FIFTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB.—Julie Lemaire, President; O. F. Fernandez, Secretary.

SIXTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB.—Clairborne near Ursuline streets. B. F. Joubert, President; L. Lamaniere, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB.—Evening Star Hall, Cadre between Camp and Chestnut streets. A. DeJoy, President; J. B. Malouin, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB.—Clairborne Hall, Adam street, meets every Saturday. John T. Clairborne, President; H. McCreary, Secretary.

SEVENTEENTH WARD CENTRAL CLUB.—Corner Cambronne and Burth streets. T. B. Stampa, President; F. Diebol, Secretary.

PIC-NIC.

The first picnic of the season was given by the teachers and scholars of St. Andrew's School on Thursday last, at the Fair Grounds, to which we had the pleasure of an invitation. In response thereto, we put in a timely appearance, and as we neared the scene of amusement our ears were pleasantly greeted by the sounds of sweet and lively music from "Jaegers" splendid band. Mingling with the congenial crowd we drifted somewhat naturally toward the centre of attraction, the table, which we found well filled with choice edibles and delicious beverages—in fact all the arrangements were complete—and the company gave themselves wholly to fun and frolic. The amusements lasted until evening, and was voted by all present as a most enjoyable affair.

This school is one of the best regulated and disciplined of our city schools, and is under the direction of the following efficient corps of teachers:

Miss E. Lohre, Principal.
" L. Berhel, 1st Assistant.
" M. S. Boree, 2d Assistant.
" C. Roxborough, 2d
Mrs. J. Allen,
Miss C. Kennedy, 3d
" J. Berhel,
" G. Johnson.

PERSONAL.

We were pleased to have received a call from our genial friend Gen. George A. Sheridan, the contesting Congressman at large, from the State of Louisiana. He has made the most persistent fight of any of the Fusion claimants of Congressional seat from Louisiana, and is far the ablest orator among them, and we learn from him that he intends "to make the far fly" when his case comes up for discussion.

Coleridge tells of a man who had such an overwhelming self-esteem that he was never known to speak of himself without taking off his hat!

THE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN.

Some time since, several colored gentlemen, who frequent and patronize the Opera, tendered to Mr. Canonge, the efficient and gentlemanly manager, a silver service, which was courteously declined by him.

This circumstance has been made the occasion of a bitter attack upon the colored people by the New Orleans Bulletin, said paper saying:

"But the issue must be met boldly, and managers of theatres must not be the recipients of silver services as testimonials from negroes for relaxing the rule of exclusion in favor of a favored few of their race."

We do not know the motives prompting the tender to Manager Canonge, nor his reasons for declining. Each party exercised an unquestionable right—one in the offer and the other in the refusal; and we suppose each had equally satisfactory reasons for the action taken.

But we think it highly reprehensible that a public journal, whose honorable province it is to correct and elevate public sentiment, should take advantage of these purely personal transactions between citizens, to produce ill-will between the different races and classes in the community.

The colored man, as sacredly recognized the social and personal rights of his Caucasian brother, as he does those of his own; and if he should, per-adventure, forget the proprieties of life, in seeming to intrude himself where he may not be entitled to be, it will be mainly through the irritation produced by just such articles as are published in the Bulletin and are the subject of our comments.

The temper of our contemporary is not more objectionable than his logic.

This race issue suggested by the title "White vs. Black" of the Bulletin, and sought to be made the basis upon which the public rights of the colored people are to be decided, is a chimera; having no real foundation in the facts of our social life.

There is no conflict between the interest of the races, and no antagonism personal between the white and colored citizens. The social question will regulate itself, and a community of wants and interest, must and will ultimately secure the prevalence of good will, and harmony of action between the white and colored people of the South.

We have been laboring specially to this end, and have frankly asked our white brethren to help us in securing its accomplishment. We had hoped, amidst the prevalent tendency in the journals of this city to pander to the prejudices and bend to the selfish purposes of the prevailing and ruling rings that curse the South, that our young contemporary, the Bulletin, so sprightly, frank, independent, enterprising, and heretofore generally fair, would cooperate with us in initiating and perfecting the era of good feeling between the white and colored people of the State—an era that should have its origin and growth in the prevalence of a spirit of justice, and its expression, in equality before the law of all citizens, and that would have its consummation in such appreciative estimates by each race of the other, that we should feel only the differences that nature and circumstances made between men, but be free from the irritations and humiliations, that prejudice and ungenerous suspicions, have super-added thereto.

When reading the morbid and ungenerous utterances of our contemporary relative to our race, our indignation is only equalled by our regret.

St. James Republican a paper published under the auspices of Francis Sternberg, Esq., in the Parish of St. James, has made its appearance among our country exchanges.

Creditable in appearance, pronounced in its Republicanism, and edited with spirit, we wish our young contemporary a useful and prosperous career.

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THE BEST MEN TO THE FRONT.

Fifth. That in the present emergency of the party and the State, it becomes necessary that discreet, sober-minded and honest men should make and administer the laws, and to that end it is a matter of prime importance, and as such we commend it to the voters of the State, that the people in the selection of candidates for office should make the selection themselves, and not permit cliques to act for them; and that they should see to it that the candidates nominated are men competent to understand their interests and disposed to represent them faithfully, who will go into and remain in public life under the controlling conviction that as officials they are the servants and not the masters of the people.

We deem it our duty in this juncture of our affairs to ask the special attention of the republican voters of the State to the fifth resolution adopted by the Republican Parish Convention at its late session in this city.

I suggest not only the cause of the bad government from which we have suffered, but the remedy.

The distinctive prerogative of the American citizen is the right of self-government. He is entitled through his representative to make the laws that protect his rights of property and person, and he is supposed, as he is certainly empowered, to select his representatives. He cannot afford to perform his duties in this connection by proxy, and it would be as safe and dignified to delegate his right to vote to some clique, as his right to nominate.

Yet, as a matter of fact, we as a people have more than once done the unwise and undignified things herein supposed; we have allowed rings, by the manipulation of conventions, to nominate men for office who suited and represented them, and not us. We have in too many cases by criminal indifference abandoned the right of selection, and thus practically destroyed our privilege of election.

The proslaveryism that attaches to Republicanism in the South, and the bad government—in many instances ostensibly Republican—that distresses the people, has arisen from the negligence on our part that permits demagogues and political jobbers, to control, through the primary meetings, the nomination of the law-makers of the State.

Party integrity and success no less than the best interest of citizenship should impell us to a more independent and sensible course in the coming election.

See to it fellow-citizens, that honest, competent men, who will serve you and not themselves, are put upon all the republican tickets in the November election.

A WELL-MERITED COMPLIMENT.

"Hon. Joseph H. Rainey, of South Carolina, was the recipient of a distinction on Wednesday, never before accorded to a colored member of the House of Representatives. He was appointed by the Speaker chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the Indian Appropriation bill, and acquitted himself with much credit in that position. Mr. Rainey was born of slave parents in Georgetown, S. C., and is now serving his third term in Congress."

Mr. Rainey, as chairman, under the circumstances suggested above, performed temporarily the duties of the Speaker of the House of Representatives. This is the largest and most intelligent legislative body in our Nation, and rare qualifications—not only in familiarity with parliamentary rules, but in repose of character and personal presence—are required in the person who fills the position creditably. Some of the best presiding officers we have ever seen, were colored men, notably the late Lieutenant Governor Dunn was such—and while gratified at the well merited compliment paid our friend Rainey, we were not at all surprised that he "acquitted himself with much credit."

We are pleased when ever, through our trusted leaders, the progress of our race is recognized, but pleasant still is it, to contemplate the liberal, appreciative spirit of the large-hearted and true men, who are prompt to make these recognitions. Such a man is Speaker Blaine of the present House of Representatives.

Encouraged by such growth, in those who suffer from the disabilities of a past bondage, and cheered by the welcome of those who bid us God speed in our efforts at advancement, we shall by sturdy, patient endeavor, achieve success, not respect from our enemies and deserve well of our country, and in the meanwhile we shall not forget those who encourage and help us.

The third number of the Terrebonne Republican, published by our worthy friend T. A. Cage, at Houma, made its appearance among our exchanges this week. It is full of interesting matter, and judging from its leading editorial, bids fair to take a place in the front rank of our country journals, we wish it success.

The late floods, of the Mississippi and its tributaries, have wrought injuries to our State, which we are not yet prepared fully to estimate in their gravity. The industries of the whole State have been checked, thousands of values destroyed, and thousands of families left in destitution—a destruction extending not only to the loss of supplies required for living, but a depopulation, in multitudes of instances, of even the opportunities to labor, and reproduce and replace our losses. Not only are positive want, and suffering a part of our misfortune, but the opportunities to work are surrounded with uncertainties, and the proffered return for work, so small and so uncertain, that we shall have, with the sufferings of poverty, also the evils of idleness. The responses to our cries for help have been generously and promptly met, not only by the General government, but by our sister States. We have not received, nor will we, more than we shall absolutely need. We cannot afford to waste a single ration, even upon a meritorious case, or to feed a single able-bodied idler. Integrity and wisdom in the distribution of the supplies, that we are receiving for the suffering are not only eminently proper, but absolutely necessary, and when these qualities have been exercised by the Agents who handle the charities designed for the benefit of our needy fellow citizens, even then the good work will come short of fulfilling its generous purposes, unless the needy recipients themselves actively and honestly co-operate with Committees appointed to serve the people in this emergency.

Only the needy should receive help, and none, however, needy, when able to labor should be, when work can be obtained, permitted to receive relief in idleness.

Already many of the opposition journals of the country are charging that the colored people will take advantage of the overflow, to forsake the plantations and farms, cease to earn their daily bread, even when it is possible, and resort to the Cities to live in idleness on the public charities. We do not believe this charge is true to any considerable extent, but it is proper that we should warn our fellow-citizens and brethren to see that there is no ground for making it, and to stamp it as a falsehood by their lives and actions. Work cannot always be obtained immediately, but the willful idler, in such circumstances, of distress as surround us, is not only an enemy to himself, but to the community, no matter what may be the color of his skin.

WHAT KIND OF MORALS WE WANT.

We want in this country an improved moral sense. A moral sensibility that will "banish" small measures from the counter, small baskets from the stall, pebbles from the cotton bags, clay from paper, and from sugar, chicory from coffee, alum from bread, and water from milk cans. The religion that is to save the world will not put all the big strawberries on top and all the little ones at the bottom. It will not make one-half pair of shoes of good leather and the other half of bad leather, so that the first redound to the maker's credit, and the second to his cash. It will not put Javin's stamp on Jenkins' kid gloves, nor make Paris bonnets in the backroom of a Boston milliner's shop; nor let a piece of muslin that professes to measure twelve yards come to unlimely and in the tenth; nor a spool of sewing silk that vouches for twenty yards be nipped in the bud at fourteen and a half; nor all wool delaines and all delaines and all linen handkerchiefs be amalgamated with clandestine cotton; nor coats made of old rags pressed together be sold to the unsuspecting public for broadcloth. It does not put bricks at five dollars per thousand into chimneys; it contracts to build of seven dollar material; nor smaggle white pine into floors that have been paid for hard pine; nor leave yawning cracks in closets where boards ought to join; nor daub the ceiling

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